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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893.

## SIX PAGES.

GENERAL KIRBY SMITH.

The men who for four years enchained the attention of civilized mankind while commanding the Confederate armies are rapidly passing away. Scarcely has the sod been placed in position over General Beauregard's bier when we are called upon to lament General Kirby Smith.

General Smith attained to the rank of full general in the Confederate States service late in the war, but he had none of the great opportunities of the war to try the question whether he was or was not capable of measuring up to the standard of the greatest. His service, though, in every position that he held was creditable, and he leaves a memory behind him respected by his comrades, and that will secure him an honorable position in the history of the greatest and most devoted struggle that a weak nation every made against an overwhelmingly powerful one. While in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department he performed many services of incalculable advantage to the Confederate Government, although his field of operations gave him no signal opportunities for performing brilliant feats of arms. He leaves an honored and respected name. inseparably connected with a period of history that all men who bore a part in it will receive honor from, and his memory will remain green and be cherished by those of his comrades who survive him.

AN UNWARRANTABLE INVASION OF THE RIGHTS OF LABORING MEN.

Because The Times has always demanded cheerful obedience from all men to the laws of the land, and a full recognition by each man of another's rights, we have been informed that some of the members of our labor organizations have formed the opinion that it is hostile to the laboring man. Nothing could do The Times a greater injustice. The Times stands for the equal rights of all men before the law, and it will fight the laboring man's battles when he is unjustly dealt with as earnestly and as enthusiastically as it will fight the cause of any other person who is made the victim of unjust oppression, as it proposes to prove this morning

Mr. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomtive Engineers, issued an order to all the engineers in the service of the Lake Shore road that they should refuse to handle the freight brought to it by the Ann Arbor railroad, because the latter railroad was under a boycott declared against it by labor organizations. The United States Court, upon application to it, ordered an injunction against Mr. Arthur and the Brotherhood, forbidding the enforcement of Mr. Arthur's order. It also commanded Arthur to issue another order directing the engineers in the employment of the Lake Shore road to pay no

attention to and disregard the first order. The principles at the bottom of this order of the court are very simple, and, if it has held them clearly in view, this part of its action is probably right. A boycott is an uniawful combination between a number of persons to injure a third party's property and business by unlawful means. Those who combine for this purpose are wholly destitute of any sanction in the law for their acts. If the party against whom their action is threatened can show to a court of equity that the contemplated action will cause it an irreparable injury which cannot be adequately compensated in damages, on the most elementary principles of the law, the court will enjoin the conspirators from putting their designs into force. In this case, therefore, as in all other similar ones, the whole question to be considered is whether the injury threatened is one of an irreparable character. If it is, it must be enjoined; if it is not, no injunction will be granted.

But the United States Court did not stop at this point.

After the court had made the foregoing order five engineers and three firemen refused to take out trains that had been made up with Ann Arbor cars included, and they handed their resignations to their superiors and quitted the service of the Lake Shore road. These eight men were at once arraigned before the court for contempt of court, whereupon the judge read the following, which he had

The order of the court was made in this case after due deliberation, with full knowledge of its scope and possible con-sequences, and with the firm purpose to enforce it in its letter and spirit with-out unnecessary hardship, but with such promptness and vigor as might become has duly been brought to your attention, to suggest to you that you should not overlook the nature and importance of your employment. You are engaged in a service of public character, and the public is not only interested in the manner in which you perform your duties while you continue in that service, but is quite as much interested in the time and circumstances under which you quit the cumstances under which you quit that

You can't always choose your own time and place for terminating the relations. If you were permitted to do so you might quit your work at a time and place and under circumstances which would involve irreparable damage to your employer and jeopardize the lives of the traveling pub-

Your employers owe a high duty to the Your employers owe a high duty to the public which they are compelled to perform under severe penalty, and they have in turn a higher claim upon you and your service than that due from the ordi-

nary employe.

This court does not assume the power to compel you to continue your service to your employers against your will, but it does undertake to compel you to per-form your whole duty while such relations continue, and does further claim for the purposes of ascertaining whether its orders have been violated the right to determine when your relation to your employer legally terminated and when your obligations to observe this order

It may, in the meantime, be important for you to reflect and consider whether you can safely proceed to continue in your employer's service with the purpose to quit at a moment when some duty may be required of you which is in violation of some supposed promise or obligation you owe another not your employers.

This order, opinion, or whatever you may choose to call it, asserts unconditionally a right in an employer to compel an employe to remain in his service during a period that the employe has agreed to serve, although the employe is unwilling to complete the term of service and has determined to quit. There is nothing in our institutions or in the history of them which justifies such a contention, but, on the contrary, their very corner-stone is the liberty of the citizen to do just what those employes did. In the Roman civilization, one of the bulwarks of which was slavery, men could specifically as they made them. But the essential distinction between it and the barbarism (if you please) of their Ger-

anything against his will.

He might break his contract at his under all the circumtances of the case also to determine just how much he should pay. This principle we of the United Staes have inherited and now maintain as part of our organic law. On it rests the glory of the civilization that English-speaking races have set up all over the earth. It inspires the independence and the self-reliance of the Englishman and his descendants whereever they are found. It is the dividing line between the corrupting and slavebreeding institutions of old Rome, and the everything upon which our republican money may reduce men to slavery if money's interests are put in peril. It is a principle that the American people will not tolerate for one hour unless their national character has suffered a real degeneration.

FISCATION.

It seems that Baltimore is going to impose a tax of \$2 on each telegraph pole standing in her streets. When she gave the telegraph companies permission to tem of telegraphy, and she said acthing whatever to them about imposing a tax of this sort upon them if their business turned out to be profitable. The motive at the bottom of Baltimore's action, therefore, is the ordinary one which prompts so many persons to desire to share in some one else's prosperity, frequently manifesting itself in a form that makes society feel constrained to lock up the individual displaying that frame of mind in institutions called State prisons in some States and penitentiaries in

Taxation is the return which an individual makes to the State for the protection the State gives to his property. It is imposed on property in two forms. It is imposed directly upon property in a ratio | One n conlight night to its value that is made to bear equally upon all, or it is imposed upon the busi-as fresh as the morning dew By an art of renown ness of an individual in a sum rated according to the profits of the business Any other taxation upon property is robbery and confiscation.

Now Baltimore taxes the property of the telegraph company according to what | But a blue chaperon must be supposed to be its full value. and, presumably, she imposes a license tax upon the company's business that It was half after nine bears a proper relation to the profits | He appeared at the shrine, derived from it. When she taxes the Hereafter he'd ne'er company's property, she, of course, includes their poles in that property. They are worth nothing but firewood except as instrumentalities for its business, and when she has imposed a tax on its property and a license tax upon its business any other tax levied by her is money extorted, and as fully so as if the money were taken from the money drawer. It is strange how men will allow their notions of right and wrong to become mixed up together when the question in hand relates to property owned by cor-

# THE NAVAL RENDEZVOUS.

Preparations Are Progressing Rapidly for the Great Event

porations.

For the great naval rendezvous to be held in Hampton Roads next month matters are moving along slowly but surely. Doubtless, thousands of people from Richmond will be present from time to time, and altogether the affair will be the most elaborate of its kind ever seen in

Hundreds and thousands of people from all over the United States, anxious to an over the United States, anxious to witness the progress Uncle Sam has made in the way of naval improvements during the past few years, and how the naval equipments of the United States will compare with those of other nations, come from the East, and from the West, come-from the East, and from the West, and from the North and from the South. And how all of these are to be provided with lodging quarters will be a problem for the brain of the hotel man to solve.

Admiral Gherardi, speaking of the rendezvous, says: "The great raval review will be a notable gathering of the world's war-ships. The point for mobilization of the foreign war-ships and the vessels of industry on the part of the seamstresses.

necessary to give full protection to all concerned. You are now before the court under an order based upon affidavits to show cause why you should not be attached for contempt for refusing to obey the court, a copy of which has duly been brought to your attention, to suggest to you that you should not overlook the nature and importance of your employment. You are engaged in a Monroe. On the opposite side of the American line from the fort will be drawn up the foreign war-ships. The latter will be assigned to positions to the right and left of the centre in the order of their arrival. The same plan will be followed by the American ships.

by the American ships.
"A foreign war-ship on arriving in the A foreign war-snip on arrivals as the flag of the United States. This salute will probably be returned by the guns of Fortress Monroe. Then there will be a visit paid the new arrival, followed by an interchange of calls.

"During the coming month the Hygeia.

will be very gay with the presence of so many ships-of-war in the offing, and there is not likely to be much restraint apon officers desiring to go ashore, and Fortress Monroe and vicinity will display forms of all the principal nations of 'As is customary on an occasion such

as that attending an international naval review, an opportunity at proper times will doubtless be afforded to all who may lesire to visit the foreign war-ships."

The American and foreign war-ships which will participate in the review have already been named in these columns, and are well known to the public, as are also the facilities for visiting and inspecting them by the excursion boats and hundreds of similar craft.

in order to accommodate the throng of visitors who will attend. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are making extensive arrangements in train service and for quick schedules, so as to enable

To Old Point or Newport News, five-day tickets, \$3.25; two-day tickets, \$2.75. To Norfolk, five-day tickets, \$3.56; two-day five or more go and return on one ticket to Old Point, \$1.75; to Norfolk, \$2.

### JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

A Man With an Aristocratic Name and a Seanty Bank Account.

In the Temple of Justice yesterday everything was conducted in the best of umors. His Honor was in a specially good humor, for he can now see his way to get off one day at the big naval renf taking in the grand festivities; but it as been decided that they go one at a line for two reasons—first, some of them

t a navar remarkators.

Squire Sugar Bottom Jones is undecided s to his attendance as yet, being very usy dallying with Henrico politics. His ig speech at the Brookland Democratic lub Monday night gave conclusive evi-

rayes was sent to the grand jury on ach of the charges. Waiter Miller and John Patterson (both

As an evidence that the "cranks" are Thirles Hayden (all colored) were up for daying ball in the street. There were nearly enough of the boys to make up a team. And a colored ball team always makes a success—they are so good on fowls. The dusky base sliders were touched for \$1.50 each for rushing the

Edward Salmon couldn't pay the \$2.50 fine for being disorderly in the street, so went to the jug, while Frank Miles puid \$5 for being cruel to his horse, the animal being unable to work. Pompey Frayser is another negro with an aristocratic name. His story is a sad

With a howling war ditty He woke up the city From slumbers so peaceful and snug; Ambied up all alone, And planted him safe in the jug.

If the Justice would let him go free.

T cumnot adhere To your wishes, my dear," Said His Honor. He anted the fine; But resolved altogether

Not to mix whisky-straight, beer and

Whether he will keep his resolution remains to be seen, but he hasn't very many \$2.50 fines to spare; and to get on a jag, set 'cm up to the boys and then pay \$2.50 the following morning comes high, and none but the rich and the pure in heart can afford it The court adjourned for a drink of ice

# Richmond Indian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Richmond Indian Association was held yesterday at noon in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association. Plans were discussed for the promotion of the work of the organization, which is chiefly to help in the support of missionaries among the Seminoles of

Florida.

It was decided to send a donation to the National Society in Philadelphia, to be used in carrying on the work.

An interesting letter to Mrs. S. E. Cooper from Mrs. Clara R. Brecht, who is at work in Florida among the Indians there, was read. In the letter, which was dated "In the Wilderness," was a description of the life and customs of the Seminoles in Florida, and some account of how the work was carried on among.

TWO SUPERINTENDENTS. The Chesapeake and Ohio Divided Into Separate Divisions.

General Manager George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Obio Railway, has issued a circular to take effect on the first of April, which brings the lines controlled by the company into two great divisions, each number under the charge of a superintendent. These divisions will be known as the Eastern and Western. direction of the general manager, and will be aided by a full quota of assistants in various departments under their

The general manager has announced the following appointments under this organization, and they have been approved by President M. E. Ingalis:
Mr. W. S. Morris, superintendent motive power, vice William Garstang, resigned to accept survice, with another railway:

power, vice William Garstang, resigned to accept service with another railway; office, Richmond, Va. Mr. C. E. Doyle, superintendent of the Eastern divisions; office, Richmond, Va. Mr. C. C. Walker, assistant superin-tendent Peninsula and Washington di-visions; Piedmont district, Richmond di-

vision, and Rivanna district, Richmond di-vision, and Rivanna district, James River division; office, Richmond, Va. Mr. J. H. Carlisle, assistant superin-tendent Mountain district, Richmond division, and Alleghany district, James River division; office, West Clifton Forge,

of way Eastern divisions; office, Rich-T. S. Lloyd, master mechanic East-

ern divisions; office, Richmond, Va. Mr. W. F. Jones, strisiant master me banic Second-street rhops, Richmond Mr. J. A. Quinn, assistant master the

chanic, West Cutton Perge shops.

Mr. J. M. Gill, superintendent of the Western divisions; office, Huntington, W. Mr. J. W. Knapp, assistant superinten-dent Greenbrier and New River districts

Hundington division; office, Hinton, tendent Lexington and Big Sandy di-visions and Karawha district, Hunting-

ten division; office, Ashland, Ky. Mr. George W. Lewis, amis perintendent Cincinnati division; office Cincinnati, O.
Mr. H. Pierce, engineer maintenance of

way, Western divisions; office, Hunting-ton, W. Va. Mr. F. W. Scarborough, assistant engineer maintenance of way Huntlagton division; office, Hinton, W. Va.

Mr. E. M. Hoadley, assistant engineer maintenance of way Cincinnari, Lexington and Big Sandy divisions; office, Ash-

land, Ky.
Mr. A. F. Stewart, master mechanic Western divisions; office, Huntington, W.

chanic Covington (Ky.) shops. Mr. W. T. Smith, assistant chanic Lexington (Ky.) shops.

### WANTS TO VIEW FARMS.

A Representative of the Swiss Government

Governor McKinney yesterday received of pure white surah silk. he neck is from M. Alfred de Claparede, envoy extraordinary and minister plantage of pure white surah silk. he neck is slightly pointed, and there is a broad, turned-over collar. The full is is tucked traordinary and minister plenipotentiary letter in which the Minister states that Mr. Moors, the director of the Agricultural School of the Canton Lucerne, Switzerland, Intends to come to this country, and is desirous of taking a view of some of the farms and agricultural settlements. M. De Chaparede asks His Excellency to send him a list of Virginia lands ac-cording to their extent and the super-riority of their installation and locality. He also says he prefers to get the ad-

give the data wanted by Mr. Moors,

dictiment found in the courts of the State of Virginia for a crime against the laws of the State, and that the State is entitled to have the prosecution remanded to its courts, to be there dealt with according to law. For aught that appears in this record the State is not bound to commence or to carry on the prosecution in the courts of another government, but is entitled to resume its own rightful jurisdiction and authority, and to try the chould be allowed to reach the state is not been supported by the courts of another government, but is entitled to resume its own rightful jurisdiction and authority, and to try the chould be allowed to reach the state is not been supported by the courts of the state is not bound to commence the courts of another government, but is entitled to resume its own rightful jurisdiction and authority, and to try the chould be allowed to reach the state is not bound to commence the courts of another government, but is entitled to resume its own rightful jurisdiction and authority, and to try the choice of the state is not bound to commence the courts of another government, but is entitled to resume its own rightful jurisdiction and authority and to try the courts of the State is entitled to reach the state is not bound to commence the courts of another government, but is entitled to resume its own rightful jurisdiction and authority, and to try the courts of the bound to commence the courts of another government, but is successful. The state is not beautiful it can go out and borrow one from some one will does know me. The clerk was obturate, telling him that it was againt the rule of the house, and unless the ill was settled on the state of the state is not bound to commence the courts of the state is not bound to commence the courts of the state is not bound to commence the courts of the state is not bound to commence the courts of the state is not bound to commence the courts of the state is not bound to commence the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts of the courts should be allowed to proceed in the Cir-144 United States, 310.) "The writ may be directed to the judge, who has unlawfully assumed jurisdiction of the prosecution,

Improvements in the Capitol. The gallery of the rotunda of the Capi-tol has now been tiled, and presents a handsome appearance. It is a considera-ble improvement on the old flooring and wainscoting, and the new tiles which have been placed about the lower portions of the wall will add to the attractiveness of the portraits. The latter have been rearranged, and the He-size pictures of our Confederate heroes will be hung to-day. The walls have been newly painted, and the entire gallery now lacks the dingy

Messra, George W. Palmer and H. C. Stuart, of Saltville, and Mr. J. W. Houck, of Norfolk, are registered at the Ex-

Scott's Emulsion

of COD-LIVER OIL, with hypophosphites of lime and soda,

is a universal Spring nourishment. It makes he weak strong,

and preserves strength in those fortunate mough to possess

it. Consumptives, and all whose lungs are weak, can not

well get along without it. Thin persons need the flesh it

supplies. Those whose blood is impoverished, either by

chronic ailments or by the strain of Witer, and children

whose energy is sapped by growth, ought to take SCOTT'S

EMULSION. In fact, almost everybody neds in the Spring

nature of the preparation. It is a food rich in fat, an is in such a form that the system can utilize its properties without effort. At fat has to be emulsified, or broken up into tiny particles, before it can be assimilated. The fat in SCOTT'S EMULSION is already emulsified, and to oil is made palatable. It is therefore an easy food, and can be taken by perons with weak stomachs. Physicians, the world over, endorse it

PREPARED BY SCOTT & BOWNE, N. Y. DRUGISTS SELL IT.

The reason for this universal benefit of SCOTTS EMULSION is in the

the ready nourishment it furnishes.

Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS. The Elaborate Corsage May be Worn With Different Skirts.



ONE OF THE "FANCY WAISTS." Thanks to the gay waists which ve nave been wearing for the past two years on eadless variety for all sorts of prposes, the summer girl will be able as n to dress herself most prettily at moderte expense. The shirt waists, silk bloos nd walstcoat effects for morning war nd serviceable working garb are nurrus enough to demand a chapter for the of fashioning and its erratic form now to be seen at all the opening It or style, except that it is undertood that as much material in silk, satin velvet or lace shall be used as is possible. None of these bodices is tight-fring; they are full, soft breadths of farics. wrapped in jabots, slashed into republic puffed into epaulets or left to till bertha or plastron. They have one other ommon family trait, and that is to absurd size of the sleeves and the great width of the girdle and corselet belts. General descriptions of such generats are anything but satisfactory liere. then, is one which will pass as any The materials were pink cree beaver brown bengaline and creat is sels lace. The most stable part of corsage was the broad belt. Shi loosely from the bottom of the wist we up on the bust line. At the joining the belt toward the left side wa a che of the crepe. Thence the crep si into a triangular rever whose oft were gathered into another cou. decolletage was made square g a chemisette of crepe tucked the right shoulder was hung acre lace, which passed under the reve, and fell to the bottom of the belt, where it was

gathered up into the chou. He sleeves were balloon puffs of benga'ae, caught to an underlining in an attempt to modify

"Farmer" Edmunds Return From Washington With a Depleted Exchequer. "Farmer" Edmunds ha an experience at the Lynch House Sandy morning that

shocked his amour proce very much, says the Lynchburg Nevs, and he fears he will have to go to lalifax or some He came from the later city Saturday

situation by harding him his overcoat to hold while he want out to find a friend. noil while he went out to find a friend.
And having geten his evercoat "out of soak," he think that he had better go down to Hailf s, where he may commune with native for a time and mayhap forget man's foretfulness of man.
This is the Firmer Congressman's own

version of the amusing incident. The cause of the extreme and mortify-ing depletion d his finances is not far to seek. Some o the "bojs" on offices bent who have be a dancing attendance at and no previous motion to remain the case was necessary." The case is governed in every particular by Virginia vs. Rives, 169 United States, 313, 316, 323, 324. Washington on out of funds and borrowed all of 18 spare change to pay their toward fag.

The (evernors' Convention.

Arrangements for the proposed Governors' Convention, in the effort to secure a proper re-ognition by the world of the South's resurces, which is to be held here April 12th, an still being made. A number of the Executives have written to though a McKintag expressing their A number of the Executives have written to Governer McKinley expressing their desire and intention to be present, if possible, ills Excelency, Governor McKinney, received a letter yesterday from Governor Brown, if Maryland, stating that owing to his liness, due to a cold contracted at the presidential inauguration, he had been unable to give the Governor's communication of recent date the proper consideration, but that he heartily approved the effects being made, and would, it possible attend the convention.

# WOODWARD & LOTUD (OMPANY

11, 13, 15 and 17 east Broad.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 28, 1893. WHITE GOODS the themethe stocks overflowing with fullness and newness; not only the pick of English and French, but the wanted sorts of American make-and that means nearly all, as the lower grades are often in demand. Dimity stripes and checks, the daintiest

to bold-st, 121-2c to sec. English Longcloth, Jettes' Cambries,

Nainsooks and Mul's, prices bettered and now range 121-2c to \$1. and now range 12 1-2c to 81.

French Nainsooks and Organdies, the dividing line is narrow. 35c, to 81.19.

Linen Cambric, Linen Lawn, Linen Can-

ton, 162-3c to \$1.75.

The newest YOKINGS are in. The price 52c to \$1.20.

Persian Lawns and Mulls, filmy stuffs at 121, 24, 25. at 121-2 to 35c.
"India Linon" is not from India. It's
French, 121-2 to 371-2c. We've the
American goods of same weave, 61-4

pieces of French DOTTED MUS-LIN-big dots and little dots. By far the finest line we've ever shown. Price starts at 121-2c; price ends at \$1. May be fifteen between prices. New French Marsalla, unusual value, be the price 50 or 62c. be the price 50 or 98c. French Welts, 162-3c to 50c.

These are merest hints; hardly curiosity arousers. But be the need what it may, we're ready. East Aisle.

Easter MILLINERY! What a study of the sizes and fashions in artigathering of materials; what a host clea of wear ar of fashioners! New ideas, new fants beauties! Merely a laconic men- you may find ex tion of Richmond's millinery headquarters. The Easter bonnet left to us'll be ready.

Fifty new CAPES ask a notice. We'll hint of seven-

Design and style entirely new. Full Bertha, shared and embroidered coi-lar. In blue, black or tan, all-wool. The price \$197 No, half that, \$4.55. Undoubtedly the greatest value of the In tan or green. Trimmed with ribbon 16, 121-2c, each

rosettes and ends. \$6.50. Another newness—deep Bertha of Bentan. \$11. A combination of cloth and velvet. Triple cape. Tan or tobacco brown.

Military Cape, triple collar. Black, navy, gray or tan. All-wool. Stylish and pretty. \$1.45. Here's a high novelty-black Bengaline silk; plaited Bertha forming collar. Profuse in ribbons. Rich and charm-

The Paris model of this cost \$44. Our manufacturer thinks he has even heightened the effect. \$16.50.

An early chain

The time is near when it will be many reasons as natural to step into a suit room like ours and walk out with a dress The Carica Case.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has been sustained on every point by the Chited States Supreme Court in the decision of the Carrico case.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has been sustained on every point by the Chited States Supreme Court in the decision of the Carrico case.

The Carica Case.

The Attorney-General of Virginia has been sustained on every point by the Chited States Supreme Court in the decision of the Carrico case.

The Carrico case. United States Supreme Court in the decision of the Carrico case.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Mr. Justice Gray, and says that "a stronger case for issuing a writ of mandamis can hardly be imagined."

After making a full statement of the law and the facts the opinion continues:

The result is that the Circuit Court of the United States has, without authority of law, assumed jurisdiction of an indictional found in the courts of the State.

"Never saw you iffere, sir, that I know the circuit court of the United States has, without authority of law, assumed jurisdiction of an indictional found in the courts of the State."

"Never saw you iffere, sir, that I know the circuit court of the State."

"Shell out" various small coins, but he lacked one nickel of shelling out enough. The slutation became embarrassing and the "Farmer" became fluring. The clerk was watching him indicated. We stop at nothing short of perfection. Not a stitch is slighted in these garments; no skimping anywhere. Perfect.

"Never saw you iffere, sir, that I know the circuit curve and supplied the "State" the courts of the State.

"Never saw you iffere, sir, that I know the circuit curve and supplied the "State" the structure of the state of created these. One at \$25.50 is at 12 o'clock especially charming and, say, \$10

But the draws needn't cost \$25 to be perfect, and stylish, and tallor-made Half that sum does wonders. At \$7.5 and even \$6 you set that charm which the mantaumaker falls to give-and the costume for hardly more than you'd have paid for the making, ton Suits at \$1.5, and Blazer Suits at

ment. You'll be just to yourself and look; won't you? BOLERO JACKETS are here in full supply for both ladies and misses. Velvet and cloth, prettily embroidered. \$3; \$8; between.

Take Elevator.

The best REFRIGERATOR is ready-The North Star.

# THE COHEN CO.

EASTER HATS AND BONNETS. You want a Hat or Bonnet for Easter Sunday, and now that the crowd and Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats. We have increased the force in our work-rooms as well as in the Millinery Department and can safely promise you prompt service in all the different de-

On Saturday we received a large shipment of nobby styles in Foys' Caps and Children's Tam O'Shanters, which will hibbons, Laces and Velvets in all the new shades. We never have shown such

an extensive variety as at present. You would do well to look at them, either for millinery or dress-trimming purposes. REEFERS AND CLOAKS FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.

We are showing the handsomest variet; in the city. LADIES CAPES, JACKETS, GOWNS AND WRAPPERS. We show the newest designs to be found in the market and many coclusive styles not to be had elsewhere.

Our spring importation of Ki and Silk dicves is here, and the variet of shudes and nobby designs we call attention to. All gloves fi

KAUFMANN /& CO. COR. FOURTH AND BROAD STS.

LOST AND

L OST-MONDAY EVENING, GOLD DIAMOND BRF AST-PIN, two stender bars set in center twisted gold, returning from Mozar, Academy. Liberal reward. Call at 32 west Grace street.

# Dry Goods Store

CORNER BROAD AND ADAMS STREETS

# Easter Capes and Wraps

More than ifty styles, reviving nearly every gracefu style of the past and the newer designs of to-day.

one, two, three and sometimes five, little Capelets, one above the other, like shingles on a royf. Every late shape and style, cloth, relvet, lace, silk, melton, broadcloth, &c. Some plain and some in

and Brown, with platted collar, \$7.50. Missex' Jackets Tan, Red, Navy, Gray and Fancy Colors \$1.25 up to \$19.

A stylish Riben Cape, made over Black Silk Net and lined with Changeable Silk. The Black satin ribbon, of which it is made is three-quarters of an inch wide and forms a Byadere lace stripe, which is very effective. The collar is formed only yoke of five rows of wide satin ribbo

and lace trimmed; Capa Worsted, silk an Baskets, Chemi ning Blankets.

A FEW SPECIALS. Lace Mull Care for infants, sizes 13 to

Children's Madin Drawers, tucked

Infants' Ficce | Pique Bibs, Dc. each.

Children's Navy Reefers, sizes 2 to 12 years, \$1.25 es FINE FREICH CHALLIES, both

Beautiful design ns and dainty colorings,

L MEETING OF THE
DERS of the WEST
AND IMPROVEMENT
he held at the office of
mos H. Dooley, No. 1184
et, Richmond, Va., on
APRIL, 5, 1833, at 12
Transfer Books will be
a 30th and reopened on

EORGE J. ROGERS,

Richmond, Va., March 18, 1893.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of the OLD DOMINION PRESERVING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, MONDAY, APRIL 3d, 12 M.

JAMES A. MONOT RE,

1019-14 President.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,

s South Pointeenth Street, Cor. Sixth and Marshall Streets., 1707 Fast Franklin Street, mhcastd.stW

SEEDS. SEED POTATOES.

Wood's Seed Store, s South Fourteenth Street, Cor Sixth and Marshall Streets, 1707 | sat Franklin Street.

Richmond, Va-

PHONE, 735, OFFICE NO. 804 N. SIXTE II

Capes on Capes seem to be in the lead;

Ladies' Black (1)th Capes, Embroidered Yokes, \$5. Ladies' Broadcoth Capes, Tan. Navy

ONE SPECIAL CAPE.

INFANTS' GOODS A SPECIALITY.

Children's Cinciam Dreses, a beautiful

dark and light unds-I different styles.

An early choic will be a good one for

HAS. M. BOSWELL.

NOTICE The annual resting of the STOCK-HOLDERS of the RICHMOND AND ROANOKE LAND COMPANY will be held at the office of James Lewis Anderson, Esq., Godin, Hall, Eleventh and Bank streets, Blimond, Va., on the 4th day of April, IE. at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN W. GORDON, President.

Secretary Virginia Land and Loan Com-pany. mb17-td FERTILIZERS.

Wood's Crop Producer Fertilizer, Made purely from an animal tone and blood lasis. Gives the bear results on all crops, at the same time acting as a permanent im-prover.

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WILLIAM ALLEN. ARCHITECT.